



H. Goodchild, del. et lith.

MUS WOGSNAMI

Hutch. imp.

(Verrill, 7) resembles *Corymorpha* in its possession of root-like fixing-processes at the base.

From all these genera of the Pennaridæ (*sensu stricto*), however, *Trichorhiza* is separated by the characters of its hydrorhiza, and also by the possession of a sort of theca, comparable to that of a calyptoblast. The branches of the hydrorhiza may be compared with the filamentous processes of the base in *Corymorpha*, but there is no real affinity between the two structures.

The medusoid of *Trichorhiza*, so far as one can judge from an immature specimen, resembles the medusoid of *Pennaria tiarella*, which, however, has no developed tentacles at all (Ayres, 2), while the medusoid of *Trichorhiza* seems to have one tentacle-bulb more developed than the other three, and in this respect approaches to the medusoids of the *Corymorpha*-like forms, most of which bear one developed tentacle.

On the whole, *Trichorhiza* is to be associated with the *Pennaria*-like forms, though the characters of its hydrorhiza and its "theca" give it a somewhat isolated position among them.

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EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

- Fig. 1. *Trichorhiza brunnea*. Hydroid, p. 99.
 Fig. 2. *Trichorhiza brunnea*. Medusoid, p. 100.

5. A List of the Mammals obtained by Messrs. R. B. Woosnam and R. E. Dent in Bechuanaland. By HAROLD SCHWANN, F.Z.S.

[Received December 15, 1905.]

(Plate VI.*)

This very interesting collection, made by Messrs. R. B. Woosnam and R. E. Dent in Bechuanaland, was obtained chiefly at two localities, viz. Kuruman and Molopo. The former is situated about 100 miles south-west of Vryburg on the Kuruman River, whose course flows parallel to the range of hills bearing the same

* For explanation of the Plate, see p. 111.

name. The river was originally fringed with dense reeds, providing excellent shelter for game of all kinds; but in some parts clearings have been made by the natives, and the ground drained and cultivated with corn and fruit-trees.

The Molopo River, lying considerably to the north of Kuruman, is dry most of the year, but in the rainy season may be as much as 16 feet deep. The water remains in stagnant pools till about mid-August, when it is gradually evaporated, leaving the river-bed dry until next year. The country surrounding the river is covered with dense camel-thorn* forest and patches of soft sand.

The particular interest of this collection lies in its providing the British Museum with many valuable topotypes of Dr. Smith's now well-worn and rather faded specimens. His main collections, described in the 'Illustrated Zoology of South Africa,' were made at Kuruman and Old Latakoo, lying in S. lat. 27°, E. long. 24°, a place not marked on modern maps, but in his day of considerable importance. As was to be expected, the prevailing colour of the specimens is sandy and considerably lighter than that of animals inhabiting well-wooded areas. Among the species now described for the first time may be mentioned *Crocidura deserti*, a pale-coloured Shrew, probably a desert form of Sundevall's *argentata*, and *Mus woosnami*, a striking species both in colour and tooth-structure.

1. RHINOLOPHUS DENTI Thos.

♂. D. 7, 8. Kuruman.

2. RHINOLOPHUS AUGUR K. And.

♂. W. 26, 28, 29; D. 124, 125, 126, 127. ♀. 127. Kuruman.

"I found some hundreds of these Bats hainging on the rocks in the shaft of an old gold-mine near Kuruman fountain. Of the fifteen that I caught, curiously enough, only one was a female. These Bats are common here, but seem to be found only in the caves, as I have seen none about the houses or old mission buildings here."—*R. B. W.*

3. NYCTERIS THEBAICA Geoff.

♂. D. 15. Kuruman.

4. VESPERTILIO CAPENSIS Smith.

♂. D. 133. ♀. W. 56. Kuruman.

"I caught this little brown Bat in an old mission building. It is not an uncommon species here."—*R. B. W.*

5. MINIOPTERUS SCHREIBERSI Kuhl.

♂. W. 30. Kuruman.

"This little black Bat with a very long tail was caught at night

* So called from the Dutch name for the Giraffe, "kameelpardel," which is very fond of these bushes.

in the Cape Police canteen and is the first specimen I have met with."—*R. B. W.*

6. *NYCTINOMUS BOCAGEI* Seabra.

♂. W. 19. ♀. W. 15; D. 16. Kuruman.

"One of these long-tailed Bats was caught in our room in the old mission buildings. I have seen some before, but it is not a very common species."—*R. B. W.*

7. *CROCIDURA DESERTI*, sp. n.

♂. W. 87. ♀. W. 83. Molopo.

A pale-coloured Shrew of medium size, probably allied to *C. argentata* Sund.

Fur fine and silky, about 6 mm. in length on the centre of back. General colour of upper surface between "ecru-drab" and "drab-grey," hardly lighter on the flanks. General colour of undersurface from chin to anus silvery cream-colour, contrasting with the colour of the sides; the line of division sharply defined. Individual hairs of back slate-grey basally, subterminal ring dull white, tip between walnut-brown and mars-brown. Hairs of belly light grey basally, creamy white terminally. Head coloured like body; snout strongly bifid; ears sparsely covered with minute white hairs; fore and hind limbs and feet pure white. Tail about half the length of the head and body, stoutly built, covered with minute white hairs. The lateral gland is well marked in both the specimens. Second and third unicuspid subequal, about half the size of the first.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—Head and body 92 mm.; tail 46; hind foot 14; ear 12.

Skull:—Basal length 22 mm.; anterior breadth 7.6; posterior breadth 10; interorbital breadth 5.5; length of upper tooth-series 10.2; tip of i^1 to tip of p^1 5.4.

Hab. Molopo, west of Morokwen.

Type. Male. B.M. no. 4.10.1.62. Original number 87. Collected 13th July, 1904.

J. W. Grill, who described* the collections made by J. F. Victorin in South Africa, mentions that the type of *C. argentata* was obtained at Roodeval in the Karroo.

"I obtained both these Shrews in the dry bed of the Molopo River, among the long dry grass, in traps baited with dough set in old mole-holes. The owls catch a great many of them, and I think they must be common, but are difficult to get."—*R. B. W.*

8. *HERPESTES GALERA* Erxl.

♀. W. 47. Kuruman.

"Native name 'Moduba.'

"This Mongoose was trapped in the reeds on the Kuruman River. The natives say there used to be a great many about,

* Zool. Anteckn. in Vetensk. Ak. Handl. 1858, ii. p. 16, no. 10.

but they are now very scarce and hardly ever leave the tall reeds by the river's bank to go on to the veldt. They are said to make a nest of reeds, grass, and sticks, which floats in the middle of the thickest reed-bed. On this they rear their young. Their food consists chiefly of fish, frogs, and crabs."—*R. B. W.*

9. *CYNICTIS PENICILLATA LEPTURA* Smith.

♂. W. 53. ♀. D. 128. Kuruman.

In view of the close resemblance of the teeth of these specimens to those of the type of Smith's *leptura**, and the proximity of Kuruman to the type locality, it seems best to refer them provisionally to that race, although, owing to their immaturity, their identity is rather uncertain. They are, however, smaller and more slenderly built than specimens of the same age from other localities, and it seems probable that a further series from this region would show the existence of a small desert race extending from Kuruman to the northern limit of Bechuanaland. On laying out geographically the British Museum series of *Cynictis* skins for purposes of comparison, the specimens fell naturally into well-marked local races, as was the case with the *Suricates* described by Mr. Thomas and myself in the second paper † dealing with the Rudd exploration of South Africa. The Namaqualand or western race has already been described as *C. penicillata pallidior* ‡, a pale veldt form not found in the low-lying country near the coast. The Great Karoo possesses, as might be expected, a race, peculiar to itself, of a light lemon-yellow colour, described by Smith as *Cynictis ogilbyi*.

The type specimen is still the only example in the British Museum of this subspecies, described by Smith in 1849. The type of *C. steedmanni* Ogilby, obtained at Uitenhage, is indistinguishable from the series collected by Major G. E. H. Barrett-Hamilton at Vredefort Road in the north of the Orange River Colony. It is possible that Steedman, who travelled through the Orange Colony, made a mistake as to the locality of his specimen, or that the race represented by Major Barrett-Hamilton's specimens extends as far south as Uitenhage. The local race inhabiting central Cape Colony, and represented by Mr. Grant's specimens from Deelfontein, appears to need description. It may be called

Cynictis penicillata intensa, subsp. n.,

and is distinguished by the strong tawny ochraceous suffusion on the back, upper surface of hind limbs, and tail. Individual long hairs of back about 25 mm. in length, basal half light buffy yellow, subterminal ring black, tip tawny ochraceous on the middle line, lighter on the flanks. Under-fur dark smoky-brown basally, terminal half ochraceous. General colour of the whole under surface, including fore and hind limbs and tail, between clay-

* Smith, Ill. Zool. S. Afr. pl. 17 (1849).

† P. Z. S. 1905, vol. i. p. 132.

‡ P. Z. S. 1904, vol. i. p. 175.

colour and ochraceous-buff (Ridgway). Forehead coloured like back. Upper lips and cheeks buffy, profusely grizzled with white. Hind surface of ear mummy-brown. Interramia and throat between buff and cream-buff, with no sign of grey. Tail thick and bushy, the hairs ranging in length from 40 mm. at the base to 60 mm. at the tip, terminal inch creamy buff.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—Head and body 367 mm.; tail 261; hind foot 76; ear 41.

Skull:—Greatest length 74 mm.; basal length 67; zygomatic breadth 40; antero-posterior diameter of bulla 19.

Hab. Deelfontein, Cape Colony.

Type. Female. B.M. no. 2.9.1.23. Original number 171. Collected 10th March, 1902, by Mr. C. H. B. Grant, and presented by Col. A. T. Sloggett.

“Native name ‘Moshe.’

“These Meerkats were trapped in the bush-veldt. They live in holes, generally in the middle of a ‘wait-a-bit’ thorn-bush, and are common everywhere. Their food consists chiefly of mice and insects.”—*R. B. W.*

10. PEDETES CAFFER Pall.

♀. W. 18. Kuruman.

“There are a few of these Hares about here, but not so many as I have seen in other places. They never come out till dark to get their food, which consists of grass and roots, though I think they eat locusts and beetles.”—*R. B. W.*

11. GRAPHIURUS GRISELDA, sp. n.

♂. W. 48, 49, 66; D. 136, 139. ♀. D. 137. Kuruman.

External proportions as in *G. murinus*; molar teeth intermediate in size between *G. murinus* and *G. nanus* de Wint.

General colour of upper surface uniform olive-grey, the forehead and median line of back indistinctly suffused with blackish. Individual hairs soft and fine, about 10 mm. in length, basal four-fifths blackish slate, terminal fifth light grey. General colour of under surface creamy white, bases of hairs slate-grey. A black marking extends from the origin of the whiskers to behind the eye, surrounding the orbit. Ears distinctly larger than in *G. murinus*, covered with minute hairs. Upper lips, cheeks, and interramia creamy white. Several specimens exhibit the rufous suffusion on the throat and chest frequently found in members of this genus. Upper surface of hands and feet snowy white, the hair covering the claws. Tail subcylindrical, thickly haired, much lighter in colour than the back, the tip white.

Skull similar to *G. murinus* in general proportions, but with slightly larger bulke and distinctly smaller molars; nasals not extending so far back as the premaxillary processes.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—Head and body 92 mm.; tail 78; hind foot 16.5; ear 16.

Skull:—Greatest length 24.5; basal length 20.4; interorbital

breadth 5·2; zygomatic breadth 15·0; depth, top of parietal to base of bulla 10·5; brain-case breadth 11·5; nasals 9·6 × 3·4; palate length 8·4; diastema 6·0; length of upper molar series 3·4.

Hab. Kuruman, Bechuanaland.

Type. Male. B.M. no. 4.10.1.14. Original number 66. Collected 26th May, 1904.

This very pretty Dormouse may be distinguished externally from *G. murinus*, to which it is probably most nearly allied, by its olive-grey colour, and from *G. nanus* and *G. smithii* by its larger size and more bushy tail.

"These mice live about 20 feet from the ground in the big trees in the gardens by the river. They are especially fond of willow, seringa, apple, and camel-thorn trees. They are well known by the natives, who call them 'Peba,' but then they call all mice 'Peba' and all rats 'Tebude'."—*R. B. W.*

12. TATERA LOBENGULÆ Thos.

♂. W. 37, 43, 45, 62. ♀. W. 38; D. 5, 12, 14, 140. Kuruman.

♂. W. 78, 80, 82, 96. ♀. W. 79, 81, 97, 98. Molopo.

"This species almost invariably has its burrows in patches of 'wait-a-bit' thorn-bush. I fancy they are preyed upon by the meerkats, as I have seen scores of rats' and mice burrows that have been scratched out by them. These rats move about a great deal and do not stay long in any one burrow."—*R. B. W.*

13. GERBILLUS PAEBA SCHINZI Noack.

♂. W. 76. Molopo.

This specimen so exactly matches the small series collected by Mr. Andersson in Damaraland, identified by Mr. Thomas with *G. paeba schinzi* Noack, that it seems best to regard it for the present as a member of that subspecies. Schinz collected in Ovampoland up to the edge of the Kalahari desert, and gave an account of his itinerary in the 'Verhandlungen der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin.'* *G. paeba* and its synonym *tenuis* afford an example of Dr. Smith's habit of changing specific names for others that he considered more suitable.

"I have found this species very plentiful wherever I have been in Bechuanaland. These mice are nocturnal, though they are occasionally to be seen on cloudy days."—*R. B. W.*

14. DESMODILLUS AURICULARIS Smith.

♂. W. 41; D. 143, 144. ♀. W. 23, 24, 31, 61; D. 141. Kuruman.

♀. W. 73. Molopo.

These specimens constitute the first well-preserved series ever obtained of this very interesting animal. The British Museum's previous material consisted of Smith's original example from Namaqualand, now much worn and faded, one specimen taken at

* 1887, B. xiv. 7, p. 322.

Deelfontein in Central Cape Colony, and five rather dilapidated skins from Otjimbingue in Damaraland. The South African Museum possesses examples from Douglas in Griqualand West*. This species does not occur in the neighbourhood of Cape Town.

"This white-bellied mouse has a white spot behind each ear, and lives in small burrows in open places among the bush. It is not uncommon. After digging one out one day, I dug up many other holes, but only found toads in them."—*R. B. W.*

15. OTOMYS IRRORATUS Brts.

♂. W. 13, 16, 20, 46, 105; D. 6, 145. ♀. W. 14, 106. Kuruman.

♀. W. 69. Setchowane.

Lichtenstein mentions† that the specimen on which Brants founded this species came from the east coast of South Africa. The present series agrees very well with the British Museum specimens from Natal and Pondoland, of which the former may be considered the type locality.

"I found none of these rats on the Molopo River, and I fancy they are only to be found near permanent water."—*R. B. W.*

16. MUS COUCHA Smith.

♂. W. 17, 21; D. 19. ♀. W. 8, 12; D. 13, 17, 20. Kuruman.

These specimens may be taken as topotypes of Smith's *Mus coucha*, described by him as coming from the country "between the Orange River and the Tropic." The male specimen, no. 21, exactly matches his type in the British Museum in colour and general proportions. The Zululand form, which has been recently described‡, may be distinguished from the typical subspecies by its more fulvous coloration, longer tail, and cream-coloured feet.

"These mice were trapped in a fence along the river. I have caught several of them, but the ants nearly always ate the ears off before I arrived. They seem mostly to frequent the water's edge, though they are to be found occasionally in the veldt."—*R. B. W.*

17. MUS AURICOMIS de Wint.

♀. W. 35, 36, 64, 67, 68. Kuruman.

These specimens agree very closely with the series collected by Mr. Darling at Mazoe in Mashonaland, the type locality of de Winton's *auricomis*.

I take this opportunity of describing a local race of this species collected by Mr. C. H. B. Grant at Deelfontein in Cape Colony. It may be called

Mus auricomis centralis, subsp. n.

Similar to the typical subspecies in general proportions and in the colour of the upper surface, but with the belly buff instead of

* Mamm. South Afr. 1902, vol. ii. p. 24.

† Darst. Säug. 1827, Taf. xxx.

‡ Thos. & Schw. P. Z. S. 1905, vol. i. p. 268.

white. The whole of the upper parts buffy yellow strongly suffused with black; cheeks, flanks, and upper surface of hind limbs as far as the ankle-joint pure buff-colour. Individual hairs of dorsal region about 16 mm. in length, basal three-fifths slate-grey, subterminal ring fawn, tip black; the hairs on the flanks without the black tip. Under surface, with the exception of the throat and the inguinal region which are dirty white, bright buffy, the light grey bases of the hairs showing through in places. Tail indistinctly bicolor, covered with fine hair, dark brown above, creamy white below, terminal portion unicoloured light brown, tip with a minute tuft.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—Head and body 114 mm.; tail 152; hind foot 24; ear 17.

Skull:—Greatest length 30·3; basilar length 23·4; breadth across brain-case 13·7; zygomatic breadth 14·5; interorbital breadth 14·5; nasals 13·4 × 4; palate length 13·0; diastema 8·0; upper molar series 5·5.

Hab. Deelfontein, Cape Colony.

Type. Female. B.M. no. 3.1.4.51. Collected 1st Sept., 1902, by Mr. C. H. B. Grant and presented to the British Museum by Col. A. T. Sloggett.

The buff-coloured belly by which this local race is distinguished from the typical subspecies appears to be a remarkably constant character, all the specimens Mr. Grant collected at Deelfontein possessing it in a striking degree.

“Native name ‘Tube.’”

“These mice chiefly frequent the tops and slopes of the hills, living in the holes and cracks of the rocks with the dassies. I have never seen this mouse except in the Kuruman hills, where it is fairly plentiful. I do not think it is to be found in the flats below.”—*R. B. W.*

18. *MUS WOOSNAMI*, sp. nov. (Plate VI.)

♂. W. 33, 39, 42, 52; D. 130. ♀. W. 40; D. 131, 134. Kuruman.

♂. W. 86. ♀. W. 101.

A medium-sized species of a pale grey colour with a mammary formula of 3—2=10.

General colour of upper surface between “smoke-grey” and “drab-grey” (Ridgway), more or less pencilled with black; flanks considerably lighter, with no black pencilling. Individual hairs of back about 15 mm. in length, basal half “slate-grey,” subterminal ring “drab-grey,” terminal portion black. Colour of under surface creamy white, the light grey bases of the hair showing through in places. Head coloured like back, occasionally rather lighter; a line extending from the muzzle to the inner side of the fore limb, white. Whiskers soft, fine, and black, about 35 mm. in length. Ears of medium size, oval, the edges covered externally with minute black hairs, internally with white. Upper surface of hands and feet clothed with fine white hair not extending over

the claws. Tail shorter than the head and body; covered above and below with short white hair, except on the upper surface for a space of about 10 mm. at the distal end, where it is black; tip not tufted; scale-rings numbering about 33 to 1 cm.: mammae three pairs pectoral, and 2 pairs inguinal.

Skull smooth and rounded, not ridged. No supraorbital edges, only a faint indication of ridges on the parietals. Anterior edge of anteorbital plate shows considerable variation from strong convexity to being nearly straight. Palatal foramina widely open, of medium length, ending opposite the anterior lamina of m^1 ; palate ending 0.5 mm. behind m^3 . Bullae of medium size.

Incisors not visible beyond the nasals when viewed from above, orange in the upper jaw, light yellow in the lower. Molars of medium size, broad with well-defined cusps. Anterior median cusp of m^1 larger than the two posterior ones, partly fused with the antero-external cusp. M^3 is a simple circular tooth with one large antero-internal cusp. The simplicity of this tooth is very remarkable and quite different from the typical arrangement found in *M. rattus*.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—Head and body 138 mm.; tail 122; hind foot 26.5; ear 20.5.

Skull:—Greatest length 35; basilar length 29.4; zygomatic breadth 17.8; nasals 14×3.6 ; interorbital breadth 4.2; brain-case breadth 13; interparietal 4.4×9.4 ; henselion to back of palate 16.3; palatine foramina 7.6; diastema 10; upper molar series 5.7; mandible, height at coronoid 10.7; incisor tips to condyle 24.8.

Hab. Molopo, Bechuanaland.

Type. Male. B.M. no. 4.10.1.83. Original number 86. Collected 13th July, 1904.

This very distinct species is unlike any rat hitherto known, both in colour and in the structure of the third upper molar. I have much pleasure in naming it after Mr. R. B. Woosnam, to whose efforts in company with Mr. R. E. Dent the British Museum is indebted for this very interesting collection.

“These rats from Kuruman were trapped in the bush-veldt about half a mile from the river in the mouth of a small hole in a ‘wait-a-bit’ thorn-bush. Unfortunately the black ants damaged a good many of the animals in the traps. At Molopo this rat seemed to be confined to the river pools.”—*R. B. W.*

19. *Mus* sp.

♂. D. 132. ♀. D. 141. Kuruman.

♂. W. 74, 75, 84, 89, 22, 93, 100. ♀. W. 85, 90. Molopo.

Owing to the absence of adult females in the series I am unable to ascertain the mammary formula of this animal, a factor of great importance in deciding the specific position of mice in the *Mus coucha* or *colonus* groups.

“These mice are very plentiful among the long dry grass by the Molopo River and in the forest on the banks.”—*R. B. W.*

20. *LEGGADA MINUTOIDES*, Smith.

♂. W. 91, 94. Molopo.

"These mice were taken in the dry bed of the Molopo River, in an old mole run."—*R. B. W.*

21. *SACCOSTOMUS HILDÆ*, sp. n.

♂. W. 59, 60, 63, 65. ♀. W. 22, 55, 57, 58. Kuruman.

A stoutly-built species, probably allied to *S. mashonæ* de Wint., but smaller and greyer.

Fur long, thick and very fine in texture, about 13 mm. in length on the middle of back. General colour of upper surface smoke-grey pencilled with black, passing to drab-grey on the flanks. Colour of entire under surface from chin to anus, including fore and hind limbs, pure white, sharply defined laterally. Individual hairs of back slate-colour for basal 10 mm., sub-terminal ring ceru-drab, tips black. Hairs of under surface white to the base, about 8 mm. in length. Tip of muzzle white; whiskers about 30 mm. in length, black with white tips; ears sparsely covered with white hair. Tail short, thick, bicolor, black above, white below.

Skull smaller than in *S. mashonæ*; zygomata more expanded anteriorly, ridges more marked and extending further on to parietals. Antero-external cusp of m^2 intermediate in development between *mashonæ* and *campestris**.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—Head and body 124 mm.; tail 51·5; hind foot 18·5; ear 19.

Skull:—Greatest length 33·5; basilar length 28; greatest breadth 17; nasals $13·8 \times 4$; interorbital breadth 15; breadth of brain-case 13·5; palatilar† length 16; diastema 9·10; palatal foramina $6·6 \times 2·5$; upper molar series 4·8.

Hab. Kuruman. Alt. 4000 ft.

Type. Male. B.M. no 4.10.1.49. Original number 63. Collected 22nd May, 1904.

This very well-marked species is distinguishable from *S. mashonæ* by its smaller size and generally lighter colour.

S. campestris and *fuscus* Peters are both smaller species. The former was obtained at Tette on the Zambesi, and the latter, the smallest known member of the genus, was taken at Inhambane. *S. lapidarius* is synonymous with *campestris*, Peters having renamed the species, as he considered the former name more suitable. *S. anderssoni* de Wint., discovered in Damaraland, may be distinguished from all other species by its sandy coloration.

Specimen number 4.10.1.53 possesses an additional minute molar on each side in the upper jaw behind the usual m^3 . The teeth in the lower jaw are normal both in size and number. An addition to the molar series of rodents is of such rarity, that

* De Wint. P. Z. S. 1896, p. 805.

† Thomas, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. vol. xviii. 1905, p. 193.

an instance of its occurrence seems worthy of record. Dr. Forsyth Major has recorded instances in other orders in a paper published in the 'Proceedings'*

"Native name 'Koti.'

"These mice were caught in the bush not far from the river. The animal has a pouch on each side of its face, which it fills with seeds, giving it a very curious appearance."—*R. B. W.*

22. *ARVICANTHIS PUMILIO* GRIQUÆ Wrought.

♂. W. 7, 9; D. 10, 11. ♀. W. 10, 11, 104; D. 9. Kuruman.

Until the appearance of Mr. R. C. Wroughton's very carefully thought-out paper on the "Various Forms of *Arvicanthis pumilio*" †, I had considered this series to be identical with *A. p. bechuanæ* Thos. It is now, however, abundantly clear that it should be considered a distinct local race.

"These mice are not uncommon on the bush-veldt near the river. They come out a good deal by day."—*R. B. W.*

23. *GEORYCHUS LUGARDI* de Wint.

♂. W. 102, 103. ♀. W. 95. Molopo, west of Morokwen.

This series exhibits a tendency to prolong the white blaze on the forehead into a dorsal stripe, a characteristic that is wanting in the type of the species. Specimen no. 102 (B.M. no. 4.10.1.89) is remarkable for the abnormal development of the ascending premaxillary processes, which meet in the middle line behind the nasals, thus entirely isolating the latter bones from the frontals.

This condition is, so far as I am aware, unique in the British Museum's very large collection of *Georchyhi*.

"These specimens were caught in the dry bed of the Molopo River and the sandy veldt some distance from it. The natives told me that all the Moles on the river-banks were like these."—*R. B. W.*

24. *GEORYCHUS* sp.

♀. D. 21. Kuruman.

♀. W. 71. Morokwen.

25. *PROCAVIA CAPENSIS* Pall.

One specimen, unnumbered. Kuruman.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VI.

Mus woosnami, p. 108.

* P. Z. S. 1904, vol. i. p. 416.

† Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1905, ser. 7, vol. xvi. p. 632.